

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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## ADDRESS

Adopted by the American Party,  
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,  
June, 1857.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American Party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as aforesaid to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as our party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of the candidates acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the miscalled Republican party. It was a cruel and unequalled sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle. Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those wholesome reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the whole nation has been conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native-born citizen. To-day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by criminality and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to the constitutionality of the law, then, and at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impudence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party are agreed, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th. The union of Church and State must be prevented.
- 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 6th. American interests must be promoted.
- 7th. An American nationality must be cherished.
- 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
- 10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America. There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualification with the President—which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is above and beyond all other records of political creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its constitution, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abolished. We see it, however, as one of the national ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent-like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forefathers. Heaven protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

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March 11, 1857—ly.

**GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
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OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.  
Dec. 7, 1856—ly.

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
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Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.  
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.  
Oct. 25, 1853.

**MOREHEAD & BROWN,**  
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WILL attend to all business confided to them in the W. Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts and hold regular sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—ly.

**ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
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**J. H. KINKEAD,**  
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May 6, 1857—ly.

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Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,  
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Jan. 7, 1857—ly.

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March 30, 1857—ly.

**JOSHUA TEVIS,**  
Counselor and Attorney at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
OFFICE—COURT PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.  
RESIDENCE—East of Sixth, near Broadway.  
June 8, 1857—ly.

**FRANK BEDFORD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.  
Dec. 1, 1856—ly.

**S. MORRIS,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.  
Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over C. W. Craddock's office.  
Feb. 20, 1857—wtdwly.

**B. J. MONROE,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
JAMES MONROE WILL attend to the collection of claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.  
[April 9, 1856—ly.]

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
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WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State. Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients' claims always advised of their status. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all cases will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.  
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.  
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May 5, 1857—ly.

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WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence, near F. Switzer's, entrance on Washington street, Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1856, 731—ly.

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Nov. 14, 1856—ly.

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Sept. 14, 1855—ly.

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H. F. SMITH, Proprietor.  
J. W. REYNOLDS, Clerk.  
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**CAPITAL HOTEL,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
DAVID MERIWETHER, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known HOTEL the proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of the traveling public, especially the custom of his old friends well known to him in the past. He hopes from his long experience in the business of hotel-keeping, his well known reputation as a caterer to the tastes of his guests, and his desire to please and accommodate, to give close application to business to merit and receive the patronage of visitors to the Seat of Government.  
Frankfort, May 15, 1857—ly.  
"The Louisville Journal and Democrat" publish one month daily and three months weekly, and the Observer and Reporter publish three months and send bills to the traveling community.

**MANSION HOUSE,**  
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets  
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THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Lick in this old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to maintain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. R. Taylor, who will continue to be a large portion of the traveling community, as a man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.  
May 23, 1857.

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THE undersigned having taken this well known house (formerly occupied by Mr. D. Meriwether), respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and by close attention to business, and keeping such a house as this hotel has been, will endeavor to merit the confidence of the traveling community.  
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August 28, 1857—ly.

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Aug. 24, 1857—1w3m.

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All orders left with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in my line will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.  
Remember the Four Store, Third Street, between Main and Market. [July 13, 1857—6m.]

**GWIN & OWEN,**  
Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,  
STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,  
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FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
Jan. 30, 1857—ly.

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A. C. Keenan informs his friends and former customers, that having resigned his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to the management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.  
IF CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.  
IF BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.  
IF Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's, La. Frankfort, July 31, 1847—773—ly.

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HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he has established a comfortable and commodious saloon, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.  
March 13, 1855—ly.

1857. 1857.

**A CHOICE SUPPLY**  
FAMILY GROCERIES,  
SEEDS OF ALL KINDS,  
AND  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,  
AT  
**W. A. GAINES**  
GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE,  
Brown's Building, opposite the Post-Office,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Terms Four Months. All accounts due on the 1st January, 1st May, and 1st September.

**I AM NOW RECEIVING A CHOICE SUPPLY OF**  
Groceries, &c., consisting of  
100 lbs. Family Flour  
4 bbls N. O. Sugar  
6 bbls Crushed Sugar  
6 bbls Granulated Sugar  
4 bbls Pulverized Sugar  
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee  
Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky Tobacco  
Molasses and Syrup in 55 lbs. & 40 lbs. Mackereles Nos. 1, 2 and 3  
Starch in 55 lbs. and 40 lbs. boxes  
German, Russian and Toilet Soap  
Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wine  
French Brandy, and Old Bourbon Whisky  
Stone Java, Milk Cakes and Jars  
Glass Fruit Jars, pints and quarts  
Star and Summer Mould Tallow Candles  
Nutmegs, and Ground Cinnamon  
Syrup of Pepper, Ginger, rice and ground; Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce  
Pine Apple Vinegar  
Tomatoe and Mushroom Catsup  
Soda, Cream Tartar, and Yeast Powders  
Pickles, Fresh Peaches and Pine Apples  
Nails, all kinds and sizes  
Buckets, Tubs and Churns  
Olive Oil, Lamp and Linseed Oil  
Turpentine and White Lead.

**AGRICULTURAL.**  
Miller, Wingate & Co's Cutting Boxes and Corn Cutters  
Munn & Co's Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers  
Barnburner Wheel Pans  
Garrett & Cotman's Steel Stubble Plows, Nos. 5, 6, and 7.  
I do not always keep in store Reapers, Mowers and Thrashers, but am Agent for several manufacturing establishments and can get them for any person wanting them on short notice, and will sell them here at factory prices with the freight added.  
Aug. 14, 1857.

**FRESH ARRIVAL**  
OF  
**SHOES,**  
LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS,  
WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS.  
**LADIES' BUSKINS.**

**MISSSES AND CHILDRENS**  
GOAT and KID BOOTS.  
BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES.  
—ALSO—  
**GENTS LASTING SHOES**  
AND  
**GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.**

**GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.  
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.  
THE Eighteenth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1857, in the new and spacious School House, just erected for the purpose, at Greenwood.  
EXPENSES PER SESSION.  
Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$50 00  
 tuition in English, Latin, and French, each, 10 00  
 Music on Piano, 25 00  
 Use of Instrument for practice, 5 00  
 Washing, 5 00  
 Stationery, 25  
 Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work without charge.  
No deduction for voluntary absence.  
For further information address the Principal.  
July 24, 1857—3m.

**REV. S. WILBUR'S SELECT ACADEMY,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
THE NEXT SESSION of this School will begin Monday, September 7, 1857.  
The course of study will be the same as heretofore. Only a limited number of pupils will be received.  
Tuition invariably in advance.  
No deduction made except for protracted illness.  
REFERENCES.  
The parents and guardians of those who have hitherto attended.  
For further particulars enquire of  
S. WILBUR.  
Aug. 19, 1857—3m.

**THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,**  
DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, under the supervision of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.  
The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Astronomy, and the History of the United States, and in Modern Languages.  
The twenty-first session commences on the second Monday in September, (14th Sep. 1857.) Charges \$100 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.  
The extension of the buildings will make room this session for additional students.  
Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.  
August 19, 1857—ly President of the Board.  
Yeoman, Louisville Journal, Democrat and Courier publish and send bill to Superintendent.

**TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,**  
Medical Department.  
THE 41st Session will commence on the First Monday in November, 1857, and will continue four months, under the direction of the same Faculty as heretofore.  
IF Tickets to the full course \$100. Matriculation and Library Fee \$5. Graduation Fee \$25. Demonstrator Ticket \$10. All in advance. Good Boarding, with fuel and lights, from \$5 00 to \$4 00 per week.  
ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean, &c.  
Lexington, July 29, 1857—wtdw3m.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

Having already published the card of General Scott, contradicting some of the statements made by General Pillow in his address to the people of Tennessee, we deem it no more than right that we should give to our readers Pillow's reply, although we could easily find matter which would be far more interesting either in a literary or historical point of view.

Gen. Pillow's Reply to Gen. Scott's Card.  
NASHVILLE, Oct. 16, 1857.

To the Editors of the Union & American:

The card of Gen. Scott, recently published in the National Intelligencer, was evidently intended to produce the impression, that the statement in my address to the people of Tennessee, to the effect that he had caused to be paid to Santa Anna \$10,000, under the Puebla negotiations, was untrue.

It will be remembered that I did not say that Gen. Scott had paid this money to Santa Anna—My statement was, that Mr. Trist said, at the conference at his quarters, that Gen. Scott had advanced him the money, and that he had paid it over.

I know the money was not paid into the hands of Santa Anna—for he was in the city of Mexico and we were in the city of Puebla, about 80 miles apart. The money was, no doubt, placed in the hands of a certain British official—the medium of the correspondence between Mr. Trist and Santa Anna.

Gen. Scott says in his card: "I certify on bond that I never, at any time, paid to Santa Anna, or caused to be paid to him, or to another for his use, or in any manner whatever."

"This blunder of Gen. Pillow grows no doubt out of some hint he confidentially picked up about head quarters that I had paid that precise sum to—and for important information received—and to be continued from the enemies camp and armies."

Gen. Scott here admits that he paid that precise sum to—and for, but he denies that he paid that money to Santa Anna, or to any person for him.

Though this denial is evasive, and is a mere quibble, yet, inasmuch as it may be understood as a denial of the truth of my statements, I have procured from the record of the War Department at Washington, copies of the sworn statements of Gen. Quitman and Shields, extracts from which are herewith submitted to the public, from which it will be seen how far my statement was authorized by these facts.

I did not suppose Gen. Scott would have ventured upon the denial of facts, known to be so fully proven by officers of the highest respectability in the army, and gentlemen of the most unquestionable character.

With these proofs I submit the points in controversy to an intelligent public, not deeming a word of comment necessary.

All the other statements in that address remaining uncontradicted, the conclusion is inevitable that they are true, not admitting of denial.

The records from Washington being too voluminous for publication with this card, I only publish such portions as relate to the point in issue between myself and Gen. Scott, but any gentleman desiring to examine the whole record can do so by application to me.

Respectfully,  
GID. J. PILLOW.

GEN. QUITMAN'S STATEMENT.  
About the middle of July last, (1847,) I was summoned to attend a meeting of officers at Gen. Scott's quarters in Puebla, Mexico. I there met the General-in-Chief, Generals Pillow, Twiggs, Shields and Cadwallader, and I think Col. Hitchcock, Acting Inspector General. Gen. Worth was not present, and Gen. Smith's absence was accounted for by Gen. Scott, who said that he, Smith, had been consulted upon on the *doute*.

The General-in-Chief first dwelt upon the great importance of peace to our country, and the anxious desire of our Government to bring it about. He said that influenced chiefly by these important considerations, and his belief that a movement upon the capital would cut off all prospects of an amicable adjustment of our difficulties, he had halted thus long at Puebla. That Gen. Pierce, with a considerable body of troops under his command, was shortly expected to arrive—that our numbers were too weak for the enterprise before us, and that he expected reinforcements would be in time to us. He thereupon requested the opinions of the officers present upon the propriety of awaiting the arrival of Gen. Pierce.

He also stated that he desired to consult them upon another subject of great delicacy and much importance—that the prospects of peace were now slight, but that he was informed by some foreign residents in Mexico that the desirable object could certainly be obtained by the *secret application of a considerable sum of money*. That the Mexican leaders expected the negotiations to be attended with a *doute*. That they were not in the habit of moving without it—that the use of money for such purpose was justified by the practice of other nations, and that considering the great good it would in this instance bring to our country, he regarded the means as moral and proper, and did not perceive how any sensible man could think otherwise. He further added that Mr. Trist had no power or instructions to use the three millions voted by Congress, or any part of it, to such a purpose—that the same must be accounted for on the face of the Treaty—that, however, if it should be considered advisable, he (Gen. Scott) had credited in Mexico, and upon the assented request of Mr. Trist, he would raise a million or a million and a half of dollars, to apply to the purposes a sum sufficient to insure the success of the negotiations—that he had already *spent ten or twenty thousand dollars*; a sum which he regarded as "bread thrown upon the waters."

GEN. SHIELDS'S STATEMENT.  
"On or about the 17th of July, 1847, I received an invitation to call in the evening at Gen. Scott's headquarters in Puebla. The invitations of this kind were at that time frequent, and were intended to bring the principal officers of the army together for the sake of social intercourse. Such at the time I regarded this invitation. In the course of the evening Gen. Pillow, Quitman, Twiggs and Cadwallader joined us. After some dissuasive conversation, Gen. Scott said that he intended to consult us on a matter of some moment—not as a council of war, but as friends and brother officers. He thereupon read a letter from Mr. Trist to himself, in which, as near as I can recollect, it was suggested that the Mexican authorities were destitute of means, and that the writer, Mr. Trist, had good reason to believe that a judicious application of money would enable us to obtain a peace, and requesting Gen. Scott to use his efforts to raise a million or a million and a half of dollars for that purpose. Gen. Scott having read this letter declared himself in favor of the project as the only means of procuring a speedy and satisfactory peace. He stated that he had means of raising the money, and that under the circumstances, the course was justifiable in points of principle and expediency. He also stated that he had already applied a small sum, say ten or twenty thousand dollars, and that he regarded it as bread thrown on the waters."

"We understand that quite a large supply of not the freshest eggs has been obtained for the special benefit of the first black regiment man or Cincinnati 'shark' that makes his appearance in this place. In addition to the foregoing, we further learn, that all 'sharks' will be consigned in a very summary manner to a congenial element, namely: the Big Spring Branch. The B. K. O. T. C's are on the alert, and woe be to the unlucky wight who is so unfortunate as to fall into their clutches.—Georgetown Journal.

The Law.—Talkin' of law, says Pompey, makes me think of that mortal Cato, who live most thousand' years ago, once said: do law is like a groun' glass winder, dat give light enough to light us poor errin mortals, in de dark passages of life; but it would puzzle de debble himself to see too it.

## Life's Compensation.

The happiness of this world is not so unequally distributed as many imagine; the rich have not all the privileges, nor the poor all the privations. Thank God, the purest pleasures of life are those which money cannot buy. The artisan going from his wearisome labor to his humble home, and he meets the love-lit smile of his wife, and takes his fair and healthy child upon his knee, knows a thrill of sweeter joy than the most lavish expenditure of gold upon costly stimulants can bring the jaded mind of the epicurean in pleasure. The wildwood flowers and the dew-drops are not bought; the glory of sunset and the magnificence of the full moon are free to all. The blushing cheek and beaming eyes of affection cannot be purchased; virtue and beauty receive not their richest riches from the hand of Mammon; the intellectually wealthy may well hold in contempt the baser coin of the world.

It is true that the bridegroom workingman, as he hears his bride to their lowly home, longs, with the impulse of affection, to attire her graceful form in the same adornments which her prouder spouse use to heighten their charms; but it is a foolish, though generous impulse. If he loves his bride, and she him, they need not covet the situation of those whose love of rivalry, display, and "pride of place" have most likely driven out simple, heartfelt happiness. The radiant smile of affection, and the clear glances of unswerving love, are ornaments above price, and will make the face of a woman beautiful even in its old age.

So, the working-man father looking around upon his blooming children, is conscious that their intellect is as keen, their perceptions as ready, as those of the nabob's upon the next street; and he determines they shall have similar advantages. This is a noble ambition. But, in these days, it is no reason why a man should spend his years in grumbling discontent because he is not rich. Our system of common schools places education within the reach of the humblest. With mind and education every son and daughter has a fair chance to achieve respectability in this country; and it is a false ambition which would seek the power and honor conferred only by money. Yet, that son or daughter may have yearnings after the development of peculiar talents or genius; the son may thirst to drink deep of the Pterian spring of classical learning; may have a gift for a profession (especially calling for the study of the law) to seek to attempt competition in the overburdened ranks of the professions; and the daughter may have visions of beauty, or have dreams of melody, which call for her fingers to accomplish themselves in painting or music.

With health a moderate industry will bring about all this, and still the soul not fall a victim to the prevailing fever—the terrible glow fever which scorches the sensibilities and dries up the springs of humanity in so many hearts.

There is still another class who feel yet more keenly the want of wealth; not for the petty pleasures of sense, or the local influence it would give them, but because they worship the Beautiful, and money would give them the means of gratifying their exquisite tastes. With souls aspiring after grace, fitness, and beauty in all things, they have to struggle with the details of life and poverty. These are the poets and the poets, artists—men of divine, unworldly gifts. They would convert the glorious Ideal into the Real, if they had the necessary means. They are fretted by the coarseness and ugliness from which they cannot escape, yet they are self-deceived if they do not consider themselves among the most fortunate, as far as happiness, comfort, and contentment goes. We doubt not that the painter in his unfurnished garret, with his coffee-pot and loaf of bread, and his hard bed in the same room with him, is filled with a richer pleasure, as he sits, and dreams, and broods over the creation of his genius upon the canvas before him, than it is possible for the wealthy egotist, who buys it of him, to conceive. We doubt not that his Art-his beloved, worshipped Art—is more to him than pyramids of diamonds. Ask him if he would exchange himself, his hopes, his dreams, his ideals, his fine perceptions of beauty, his deep emotions, for the withered soul of yonder Croesus, who has spent his life in accumulating bonds and mortgages, rents, and interest upon interest.

And the poet will say that he has ever entered the portals of any Fifth Avenue palace, that could begin to equal the splendor of the unearthly palaces through which his imagination daily walks? Will he give up the materials from which he constructs these—gold of the sunset, marble of the clouds, silver of the star-light, gems of the dew and waterfall, draperies of intangible mists and inexpressibly lovely shadows, spray and foliage, with all the delight which they give and the beauty which they suggest—for the brown stone mansions through which his imagination daily walks? Will he give up the materials from which he constructs these—gold of the sunset, marble of the clouds, silver of the star-light, gems of the dew and waterfall, draperies of intangible mists and inexpressibly lovely shadows, spray and foliage, with all the delight which they give and the beauty which they suggest—for the brown stone mansions through which his imagination daily walks?

The scholar and the scientific man; will they measure their pleasures along with those of the sensualist and the epicure? Yet, for what nobler purpose are the most of these fortunes acquired, than for indulgence in good eating, good drinking, rich clothes, a showy house, and for the means of rivalry, arrogance, and ostentation?

A good fortune, well spent upon objects of real merit, upon works of art, the cultivation of the mind and soul; upon the poor, the sick, and upon the struggling men of talent upon the desert, the desert of science and general intelligence, is a desirable thing. But how few acquire money for such purposes!

Take heart, you who belong not to the throng of the vulgar "great!" Reconsider your fortunes, and see if you have not cause for true thankfulness. Press not so madly for the glittering raiment. Do not not see how you are trampling on the flowers by the wayside! Why will you be so unkind to your fragrance upon the air, and of the blue heaven over your heads?

THE CHASE AND CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAYER.—The London Illustrated News of Sep. 19, contains the following account of the capture of the schooner Abbott Devereux, an American vessel, which for several years traded between Savannah and Cuba:

H. M. S. TEAZER, Lagos, West Coast of Africa, August 6, 1857.

Having seen in one of your recent numbers an engraving, and likewise a short account of the capture of a slave, I thought, perhaps, this might be equally acceptable. Early on Sunday morning last, being off Whydah, and about sixty miles at sea, the mast-head man reported a strange sail; sail was immediately made on our ship, but to no purpose, as she made three feet to our two. Steam was now got up, and the chase began in earnest. After about two hours' hard chase we had nipped her very considerably. Casks, boats, hampers, in fact everything they could throw overboard to lighten their vessel they did. We now fired our Long Tom in order to bring her to, but to no purpose. The chase now, you may suppose, was very exciting; shot after shot was fired, but to no purpose, as she was not to be brought to.

Thursday the arbitrators made an award against Col. Colt. The liberality of the Russian government in this affair is in remarkable contrast with the conduct of our Congress, which will not consent to be bound even by the decision of its own Court of Claims. So far as we know, it is the first case in which any government ever consented to refer a private claim to arbitrators. Under our government, meritorious claimants suffer great injustice for want of a simple and fair mode of proceeding like this.

CANADA MONEY AT PAR AGAIN.—Several of the leading banks of this city, including the Attica, Clinton, White's, and International, will hereafter receive and pay out Canada money at par. This arrangement will materially relieve our currency, and the banks mentioned deserve the thanks and confidence of the community for thus preventing unnecessary sacrifice on Canada money in good repute.—Buffalo Commercial, Oct. 15.

## The Effect of a Protective Tariff in Russia.

A terrible tornado is sweeping over the land, and our financial and pecuniary strongholds have well nigh all surrendered. The tempest arose in a sky clear to mercantile and political bats, but was foretold nevertheless by the prophets. Wisdom cried in the street, and but few hearkened. The storm came over the political horizon unprovoked by domestic war, pestilence or famine.

This event, so oppressive to the nation, forces us to draw a comparison between our own country and another—Russia—the latter believed, a few years since, to be verging on ruin. During the late Eastern war, Russia was cut off from communication with almost the whole of Europe; her enemies, accordingly, predicted that, whatever might be the geographical and political results of the contest, her finances would be prostrated, her husbandry and well-being ruined, for many years to come. Such was *pro eminently the language of the English Free trade press* and of its echoes in this country. We unrelentingly opposed such views. Our strenuous belief in the capacity of Russia to override the tempest and stand up to the Titanic struggle, and to recover quickly from various and unaccountable losses, was based on the soundness of the Protective principle flourishing there unintercepted for more than thirty years previous to the Crimean complications.

Russia, in fact, is, in every industrial and commercial advantage, incalculably inferior to our country, excepting as regards a few of her raw products. She is inferior in her coal activity, in her culture, in her industry, in her internal communications, in capital or accumulated wealth, in agricultural economies and productions, in national force and grandeur. Notwithstanding these immeasurable inferiorities, the ink of the Treaty of Paris was hardly dried when Russia began at once to recover from losses incurred during the war—losses of capital, men, and labor—losses truthfully incalculable in cyphers. When at the present moment the interest on capital is legally increased by banks all over the world, Russia reduces it on loans made by the imperial bank called Lombard, to the owners of real estate; reduces it, too, on loans made to trade by commercial institutions for credit. Since the close of the war, about \$40,000,000 paper money, or notes issued by the commercial banks, have been withdrawn from circulation and officially and publicly destroyed.

After an unsuccessful attempt of the railway contractors—all foreign bankers—to sell the shares on the exchanges of Europe—partly on account of English emity, partly on account of general pressure—Russia afforded a market for those shares yards and one confides. Shares and stocks are sold in the interior to home capitalists, and the expected influx of foreign capital has failed to come to pass; but nevertheless, the projected network of railroads is now energetically in the course of construction all over the immense empire. Russia, moreover, builds immense steamers and various machineries, not only in her own yards and one confides. Shares and stocks are sold in the interior to home capitalists, and the expected influx of foreign capital has failed to come to pass; but nevertheless, the projected network of railroads is now energetically in the course of construction all over the immense empire.

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## MRS. M. HERRENSMITH.

RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a most beautiful assortment of

## FALL & WINTER MILLINERY

## AND Fancy Goods,

Consisting of the following articles:

BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$10.  
LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.  
ALL KINDS OF HEAD DRESSES.  
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.  
RIBBONS, of all quality and price.

And all kind of Worsteds Goods for Children: Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings: Ladies' Corsets; Hosiery of all patterns, and all kinds of necessary articles of Ladies wear.

Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worsteds: a new kind of Comb for keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also; all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins; also a great variety of Genuelaine Hair Pins to prevent the hair from falling out; all kind of Hair Combs; Genuelaine Hair Combs; all kind of Combs, Tooth Brushes, Needles and Pins; Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies' Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinelle Scarfs for ladies; Worsteds Underclothes and Worsteds Hoods for ladies; to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

Mrs. HERRENSMITH

Having personally selected these Goods in the Eastern Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the Ladies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated. I return my thanks to my friends and customers and hope they will all call again, as I will give my particular attention to please them.

## BLEACHING & TRIMMING

Done in the latest and best style. I will sell every thing as low as possible. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods to my friends and customers.

I will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, October 10th, on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Dr. MUNKEL, and will also keep the store on Main Street, Oct. 9, 1857—14.

## CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

## FIRST GUN OF THE SEASON!

## A. SONNEBERG,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,  
IS NOW RECEIVING and opening the largest and finest assortment of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING

ever brought to Frankfort. Consisting in part of the following articles:

Dress Coats,  
Over Coats,  
Pants and Vests,  
Shirts, Collars,  
Drawers, Hosiery,  
Hats and Caps,  
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

## FULL DRESS SUITS & BOYS.

—ALSO—

TRUNKS,  
VALISES,  
CARPET BAGS  
AND UMBRELLAS.

All of which he warrants to be of the very best material and make.

Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Sept. 14, 1857—14.

## B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

OF

English, Ancient Classics & Mathematics.

Will be in session from and after September 29th, for a full term of six months.

Instruction in French, Drawing, Fencing, and Boxing may be had at Professors' prices.

Persons will not be taken for a less time than one school year.

In order to secure a more prompt settlement at the end of the session, when payments are not made in advance, negotiable notes payable on the 1st of July, 1858, will be required.

TERMS.  
Tuition and Board for school year, \$200 00  
Tuition alone for school year, 75 00  
Sept. 14, 1857—14.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

## WHEELER & WILSON

## MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

## IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO—  
Agents for the WILLAMANTINE LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.

This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twist.

Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

Orders for Machines will be received by Mr. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.

S. W. WHEELER,  
P. O. Box 1, Lexington, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

## STEARN'S & CLARKE'S

## NATIONAL

## AMBIOTYPE GALLERY.

Main st., adjacent to Telegraph Office, Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

Oct. 2, 1857—3m.

## LOCUST HILL

## FEMALE ACADEMY.

UNAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the resumption of the exercises of this institution before

Monday, October 26th.

On that day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence, and continue without interruption till the first of July next.

Owing to the delay the Principal will be unable to teach a full term of school, but the shortest term and tuition will be made at these rates. No discount for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

It is requested that all pupils will provide themselves with dark worked dresses for winter wear.

TERMS.  
For board and tuition, per session of forty weeks, \$140 00  
For music, per session of forty lessons, 25 00  
For use of piano, per session of forty weeks, 5 00  
B. W. TWYMAN, Principal.

Sept. 21—3m.

## Taken up as Strays

BY WILLIAM STEELE, of Frankfort county, living near Rock Run Meeting House, FOUR years and three years old past of the following description, viz:

One red, one white with white face; both marked with an iron collar, one piece with very short horns, and one nearly white with black spots on the skin, no other marks. Appraised at \$20 per head by C. Lewis.

Given under my hand as Justice of the Peace for said county, this 5th day of October, 1857.

Oct. 12—Wm. J. D. BROWN, J. P. F. C.

## CANDLES—

75 boxes Star Candles, assorted numbers; 20 boxes hard pressed Tallow Candles; in store and for sale by

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1857.

We regret to find in the Louisville Journal, of Tuesday, the following sentiments calculated, as we think, to do the country an injury:

"Thus it will be seen that the only specie paying banks now in the country are those of Kentucky, the State Banks of Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio, most of the N. O. Banks, and a few of the free banks in Indiana and Illinois. Whether these banks can sustain themselves is a matter of doubt, but it is surmised that most of them cannot, and that sooner or later they will have to suspend. The policy the Kentucky banks are pursuing is analogous to that of the New York city banks, which browbeat the public, and, by a continual contraction of their circulation and a denial of all accommodations, ruined hundreds of merchants and manufacturers, and threw thousands of laboring men out of employment, spreading distress far and wide, merely for the purpose of sustaining themselves, and to be forced to a suspension at last. The people have heretofore taken sides with the banks, under the impression that the banks would sustain them. But if the banks have only their own preservation in view, reckless of everything else, they will find that the people will take care of themselves regardless of the consequences to the banks. The 'sharks' will have full permission to prey on them—or, in other words, it will be 'dog eat dog.'"

The banks have an object in view, and to attain it they are ready to sacrifice the interests of the community. The charters of two or three expire in a few years. They expect to make application during the ensuing session of the Legislature for renewals of their charters, and fear that a suspension of specie payments might defeat the grant of the same, or that the Legislature might be induced to throw additional safeguards around them."

The same paper, of yesterday, has the following:

THE DISCOUNTS OF THE BANKS.—We find that we have been deceived, and have been deceiving our readers in regard to discounts by the banks since the present terrible pressure commenced. We have been told day after day, that from \$10,000 to \$30,000 had been "discounted" on the discount days of the various banks, and in ordinary we supposed that these discounts were paid out in bank notes in aid of the business of the community. We find, however, that these discounts are all simply in renewals, and hardly a dollar in bank notes has been paid out, and scarcely a dollar of business, except in renewals, has been done. And that, while we supposed the commerce of the city was being sustained, the banks were day by day and hour by hour reducing their business and contracting their loans and circulation, and all the while telling us to keep cool, they were doing everything that could be done, and that they would be better able to accommodate the business men by maintaining specie payments than by suspending. Now the fact is, and it is well for all to know it, that when either of the banks obtain one of their own notes, whether in the collection of a debt or by the sale of exchange, they at once put their note under lock and key, never to see the light again until all danger is over. How long can the business of the city and the State stand this? Let all interested pause and ask themselves "how long?"

We confess ourselves unable to see anything in the action of the Banks of Kentucky of which the people have any reasonable right to disapprove, and, although we generally regard the Journal as a discreet and wisely conducted paper, we most certainly must differ widely from it in its view of this matter. In the present state of things it would be suicidal on the part of the Banks for them to attempt to accommodate the public to the extent of the demand upon them, and it is natural that they should to some degree consult their own interests, which, however, are inseparably connected with the welfare of their customers. If the Banks loan out their notes, as the Journal wishes, those notes will be returned upon them by the assorting brokers almost immediately and gold demanded. If the Banks had five dollars in gold for every dollar in paper which they issue, it would all be exhausted in a few weeks if they continued to loan out their notes. The only way, then, in which they can continue specie payment is, to do what the Journal blames them for—retain their notes in their vaults when they have been once redeemed, and not lend them out again for the profit of the accursed Shylocks of Third Street, Cincinnati. The banks cannot relieve the distresses of the business men by new loans without pushing those who already owe them. They have adopted the policy of extending the time for their debtors, and thus giving them a chance to extricate themselves from their debt. But they cannot lend out their notes to new borrowers, and redeem those notes when they are presented, without calling in their resources and forcing their debtors to pay them at once—a course which, if adopted during the present crisis, would scatter ruin on every side, and would compel them to dishonor the names of many reputable men who will be able to meet their engagements if a little indulgence is granted them.

Secure the Banks from the assorting brokers. Sweep those pestilential miscreants out of the way, give the Banks some guaranty that when they lend out their notes they will not be compelled to redeem them in a short time—and then, and not till then, can they with safety open their vaults and act in accordance with their earnest desire, by relieving the distresses of the community with their money. If the Banks were to throw their notes into the market by making new loans, grant indulgence to those who already owe them and who cannot possibly pay just at this juncture, and at the same time redeem their notes almost every week,—there is no sane man who does not see that they would be soon broken or obliged to suspend. Their capital would be greatly reduced, and their power to render final assistance materially diminished.

But, say some, what if it would be seriously to their disadvantage to expand their loans?—they have no right to sustain themselves, when their customers are suffering. To this we have merely to reply, that the Bank officers are but the agents of the stock holders. The funds of the Banks are held in trust by the officers for the many individuals who own the stock, and those mere agents have no right whatever to do anything which may militate against the interests of which they are the guardians. The officers of the Banks have no more right to loan out their money recklessly than the trustee of a private estate has to accommodate the public at the expense of those to whom he may be guardian. The agent has no right to trifle with the interests of his employer in order to indulge his own desires of philanthropy and benevolence.

The only way to relieve the people is to secure the Banks against the assorting brokers. Then let us have nothing to do with the assorting brokers.

SPECIE ARRIVING.—The Europa, from Liverpool, brings over \$300,000, and the Calhoun, from New Orleans from Havana, brings over half a million in specie.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Wednesday,

says: "In the event, however, of exchange keeping up, we think it will be impossible for our banks to maintain specie payment, unless they can continue, by force of public opinion, and by physical force, as most of them are now doing to prevent the presentation of their notes for redemption. The business of assorting houses is about over for the present. There is hardly a town in Ohio, Kentucky, or Indiana, where a bank is located, that their messengers would be safe for half an hour. They are closely watched, and in every instance, when found, they are unceremoniously driven from the place. This is a new way of maintaining specie payment, and not a very honorable one. It is a dangerous experiment for the banks, and may work seriously to their disadvantage in the future. However, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and Louisiana may be regarded as specie-paying States. All other banks, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, have formally suspended specie payment. The suspension of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri may occur any day. The event would cause neither surprise nor excitement. It is generally looked for. Their notes are on a level in this market with the suspended currency of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland."

The above paragraph which we have quoted from the Gazette has a tendency to impose upon its readers by leading them to believe that the Bank officers have been, in any way, instrumental in preventing the agents of the assorting houses from drawing their specie. We know not how it has been in the States of Indiana and Ohio, but we can readily speak for the Banks in this State. They have, invariably, redeemed their notes and paid their depositors with specie whenever it has been demanded, and will continue to do so until they may be forced by their regard for the public welfare to formally suspend. They have not in any way been instrumental in driving the agents of the assorting houses from their doors, but are ready at all times to redeem their promises to pay. The Banks in this State are perfectly secure, and are in no danger from the malice and avarice of the money brokers in Cincinnati. But the people, simultaneously, and without encouragement or solicitation from the Bank officers, have resolved, as far as possible, to put a stop to this mischievous business of the assorting houses. They have come to this conclusion, not so much in order to protect the Banks, as to protect themselves, and their own business. They have the sense to see that as long as the brokers continue to return the notes of the Banks as soon as they are issued, the Banks cannot continue to lend out those notes, and in that way are prevented from accommodating the public. Thus the currency of the country is being withdrawn from the market, and the community cannot find where to pay their indebtedness. The farmer cannot find a purchaser for his grain because the commission merchant cannot obtain the money to buy it with; the merchant cannot pay his debt in the East, because the farmer is unable to pay him; and thus it is in every branch of trade and industry. If the brokers would cease to return the notes of the Banks, these institutions could then accommodate the public, and, moreover, having ceased to employ their money in buying notes at ten and fifteen per cent. discount and selling the gold obtained in redemption, they would then use their money in loaning and discounting, at reasonable rates, all negotiable paper. The public readily see the effect which the present course of the brokers has had upon their interests, and they can understand how different affairs would be if that course were checked. They have, therefore, adopted the most summary method of expressing their disapproval of the policy of assorting houses and have endeavored to bring them to a sense of their iniquitous practices, in the hope that they would then act in a reasonable and forbearing manner. It is the people and not the Banks whom the assorting houses are oppressing; and the oppressed people have taken a very effectual, although certainly not legal and hardly justifiable, mode of retaliation. The Bank officers have had nothing to do with the movement, and should not be held responsible for it.

HOW THE BANKS OF NEW YORK MAY GET OVER THE CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTY.—The New York journals expound the law in relation to the banks of that city under suspension. The constitution does not forfeit the charters of the banks at all. It simply provides that the Legislature shall pass no law legalizing a suspension of specie payments. But there is an act of the Legislature fixing penalties for suspensions. This law the Legislature may repeal, and every other law which gives to the Court power to interfere with the banks. Hence, if the Legislature repeals this law and provides for the resumption of specie payments at some stated future period, the banks may go on in suspension without a forfeiture of their charters, for nobody asks the Legislature to do the unconstitutional act of legalizing suspension. Where there is a will there is a way, and the devil may always be whipped around the stump when he deserves it.

Great Attraction. Mrs. F. T. Lyons has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call. Oct. 23, 1857—tf.

ROTTENNESS IN HIGH PLACES.—A committee appointed by the New York City Councils, to examine the financial records of the corporation, have made their return; and it seems from these astounding disclosures, that within the period of five or six years, sums of money, amounting to the stupendous aggregate of eight or ten millions of dollars, have disappeared from the city Treasury, nobody knows how, when, where, or what for. The money has been expended, but there are no vouchers, or specifications, or indications as to the purpose for which it was paid away.

The great telegraph case, Prof. Morse and Alfred Vail vs. F. O. J. Smith, which has been the rounds of the courts for half a dozen years, has been passed upon by the New York Court of Appeals. The plaintiffs are allowed \$10,000, and claims to the amount of \$500,000 disallowed. This is a great triumph for Smith.

Grapes are becoming quite an article of culture in Monroe county, Ill. It is estimated that the citizens of that county will market 150,000 gallons of wine, which, at present rates will amount to \$200,000.

The Cloverport Journal says that Miller & Goff's celebrated "Breckinridge Coal Oil Liniment," which is manufactured there, has been used with complete success for hog cholera.

It is said that Lord Napier, the British Minister, has received hundreds of applications for employment in the English army, in India. His Government has resolved, however, to employ no foreign troops in that war.

From the Stockton Argus, Sept. 16.

Bloody and Fatal Duel at Stockton.

A duel came off at an early hour yesterday morning, a few miles from this city, between Mr. C. M. Blair and Col. Casey, both of Mercer county. A bitter animosity has for some time past existed between the parties, growing out of rivalry in the effort to obtain the hand of a Miss Blair, a young lady of prepossessing personal appearance and accomplishments, at present residing with her father on the Stanislaus. Mr. Blair and Col. Casey met in the bar-room of the Weber House on Monday morning, each accompanied by friends, where a conversation ensued between them, at first apparently in a friendly manner; but Blair becoming vexed at the indifference which his rival assumed, made some severe charges which Casey denounced as false, and at the same time rising from his seat, struck Blair a severe blow with his fist. Casey drew his revolver, but was prevented from using it by persons present. Blair, being entirely unarmed, stepped back, but was pursued by Casey, who dealt him another blow on the face.

The friends of the parties, however, succeeded in preventing bloodshed and restoring order; shortly after which arrangements were made for a settlement of the difficulty by other means. Yesterday morning was fixed as the time of meeting, at a place three miles from the city, where the parties met about daylight, accompanied by second and a few spectators. The ground was measured, a distance of ten paces, and the word being given, shots were exchanged. On the first shot each party missed his aim. The second shot took effect upon Casey, causing a slight flesh wound. Upon attempting the third shot, the cylinder upon Casey's pistol refused to revolve in consequence of an exploded cap lodging on the tube. Firing was then discontinued for about ten minutes, during which time the weapons (Colt's six shooters), were re-loaded in every chamber, and the firing was again resumed.

Each party exchanged six shots in quick succession, (without the "word,") three of which took effect upon Casey, while Blair escaped without injury. The most dangerous wound received by Casey was a shot which entered the periteneum or abdominal muscles. Notwithstanding the wounds received by Colonel Casey, it is said that he exhibited an apparent unconcern throughout the firing. He was brought into the city by his friends, and is at present at the Magnolia House. Blair, as might have been expected, has made his escape, probably to await the result of Casey's wounds.

We have known Colonel Casey for a number of years as one of the earliest settlers upon the farming lands along the Tuolumne river.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TIMES.—From the circular which is published below, it will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury is taking measures to obtain the views of leading merchants as to the effect of the revolution upon the foreign commerce of the country and upon the consumption of imported goods. The following is a copy of the circular which has been issued:

CUSTOM HOUSE, New York, October 13, 1857.

Sirs:—The Secretary of the Treasury wishes to obtain the opinion of importing and other merchants of the city in relation to the effect which the present financial condition of the country will have upon importations from abroad.

The particular point to which his enquiries relate, are the probable amount of importations for the next twelve or eighteen months; the probable change in the price of the more important articles of import; the probable amount of goods now in warehouse that will be withdrawn from the market; the residue of the current fiscal year, with any other information that may bear upon the subject, and aid him in the preparation of the usual estimates for Congress.

Your views and opinions in relation to these matters are respectfully solicited. Your obedient servant, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

TO MESSRS. HOW THE RICHMOND CUSTOM HOUSE WAS ROBBED.—The Richmond Whig furnishes the following account of the robbery of the Customhouse in that city:

The porter of the Custom-house first discovered that the safe had been broken open. The floor of the office was strewn with gold coin and empty bags, and near the front door were deposited a couple of small pouches, which the burglars probably intended to return for, but concluded, no doubt, that it was safer not to do so. The news of the robbery spread through the city, and curiosity attracted a large number of citizens to the Custom-house, but the doors were kept closed until Mr. Harrison, his deputies, and the merchants who extended their assistance had counted the treasure remaining. The amount of specie which had been left in the safe, Monday afternoon, was \$67,000. The result of the investigation showed that the sum of \$20,888 had been abstracted, consisting of \$15,000 in twenties, \$5,888 in fives, one \$3 piece. The wreck of the safe door was complete. The head of the upper left rivet had been knocked off with a cold chisel, and an aperture made under the block which constitutes the "power-proof lock." Through these crevices powder was poured into the frame of the door and ignited. The explosion burst apart the frame work, and enabled the burglars to force open the shattered door.

AN AMERICAN PRIMA DONA IN LUCK.—The Paris correspondent of the Couriers des Etats Unis says that the negotiations for the entree of Mme. Cora de Wilhorst to the Theater Italien, have been suddenly abandoned, in consequence of the fact that her husband has suddenly come into possession, by inheritance, of a considerable fortune. At first this story was received with doubt, but it is certain that it has some foundation, for Monsieur and Madame de Wilhorst have set up their carriage, and are surrounded by all the appliances of rank and wealth. It will be remembered that it was a financial crisis in the affairs of Mme. de Wilhorst which caused her to appear at the Opera. Some of her relations are just now in a similar crisis, and perhaps she may be able to help them out with a little specie.

The Esperance, of Athens, states that near the village of Arasoutli, not far from Pharsalia, a tomb has just been discovered, which has been ascertained to be that of Hippocrates, the great physician, an inscription clearly announcing the fact. In the tomb a gold ring was found, representing a serpent—a symbol of medical art in antiquity—as well as a small gold chain attached to a thin piece of gold, having the appearance of a band for the head. There was also lying with these articles a bronze bust, supposed to be Hippocrates himself. These objects, as well as the stone which bears the inscription, were delivered up to Housin Pasha, Governor of Thessaly, who at once forwarded them to Constantinople.

The following is the official vote of Philadelphia at the recent election: For Governor—Packer, Democrat, 27,749; Hazlehurst, American, 14,355; Wilnot, Republican, 10,001. For Canal Commissioner—Strickland, Democrat, 27,835; Linderman, American, 14,242; Milward, Republican, 9,796.

The Paducah Times, of October 17th, says that "at a large and respectable meeting of citizens" at that place the night before, a preamble and resolutions were passed requesting the Banks of Kentucky to suspend.

MAGNANIMOUS ACT—\$350,000 GIVEN AWAY.—Mr. Lefevre, a wealthy sugar planter of Lafourche, died recently, without issue—his wife having preceded him to the grave. His estate was appraised at about \$700,000. A few days since his will was opened, when it was found that he had left the whole of his possessions to be equally divided between two gentlemen of this city—one a nephew of his wife, and the other, the broker who had transacted his business in this city, a man in no wise related to him, save in the way of business. To the astonishment of his friends, this broker, on finding that he had been made legatee to have the old man's estate (\$350,000 at least,) went before a notary public and renounced the whole legacy, making it over in favor of the relatives of the deceased in France, consisting of nephews and nieces, to the number of twenty or thirty, and all humbly situated in life. The old man had previously made a will in which his French relatives were handsomely remembered; but returning from a visit to them, not long ago, for some reason known only to himself, he tore the will to pieces, and wrote a new one leaving everything to his wife's nephew and his broker as above stated.

He came to this country when young, a poor hatter, but prospering in his business, and finally marrying a lady of wealth, he went into the sugar culture, and prospered so well that a few years more might have made him a millionaire. The broker who so magnanimously renounced his share of the estate, gave as his reason for so doing, that he was already as rich as he wished to be, and felt so independent that he did not wish it to be in the power of any one to say that any part of his fortune was not of his own making. His independence will certainly be heartily blessed on the other side of the water.

[N. O. Crescent.]

IMPORTATION OF LLAMAS.—A correspondent thus calls attention to a fact that may prove of importance and benefit to the agricultural and even other interests of the country:

By the steamer Star of the West which recently arrived here from Aspinwall, advices were received from the South Pacific coast of the intended shipment to this country of 140 to 150 llamas, via the Isthmus of Panama. These animals are well known in the Pacific, where they are extensively used as beasts of burden, and are very valuable for their wool. In the mountains of Peru and Ecuador, where there is much snow, they are found in large numbers, and as they are thus accustomed to cold weather, it is believed they are well adapted to the climate of this country, particularly that of our northern latitudes. They are very hardy, vigorous animals, capable of bearing much fatigue, and of being sustained with comparatively little food. These expected here are of the description from which the alpaca wool is obtained. They were to leave Guayaquil about the middle of September and will probably arrive here next month.

CAPT. HERNDON.—The Savannah Georgian, in announcing the arrival in that place of Mr. Adolph Fredericks, one of the survivors of the Central America, says:

He speaks of Capt. W. L. Herndon, the commander, in the highest terms, as a brave man and a gentleman. Between two and three hours after the vessel sank, Capt. H. floated up to where Fredericks and some others were on a raft. Capt. H. was provided with a handsome India-rubber life-preserver, and was floating on a piece of plank. He addressed them encouragingly, saying, "Boys, this is a power-craft to get to New York in. Have you got any brandy among you?" To Fredericks, Capt. H. seemed capable of floating in safety for a length of time.

The Cincinnati Gazette, which has always been violently anti-American, says of the late riots at Baltimore:

It seems to be settled that the rioting which again disgraced the City of Monuments last week, on the occasion of electing members of the city council, originated in a strongly Democratic ward, and was commenced by foreigners. In that ward, the only one where the Americans did not carry, out of the entire twenty, the Democrats had a large majority. There is undoubtedly blame enough on both sides on all these interesting occasions. Cannot Baltimore rid herself of this mob violence, so injurious to her fame?

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—On Saturday evening a son of John M. Stokes, of this city, while hunting with a double barreled shot-gun, in the vicinity of the Rev. Wm. McCown's school, twelve miles from the city, was shot by the accidental discharge of the gun. He was on a fence at the time, in the act of jumping down, when the cock struck against a rail of the fence, and the gun went off, the contents lodging in his right breast, ranging out under the arm.

The best medical aid was immediately obtained, and he was brought home to the city on Sunday. The wounds are exceedingly painful and dangerous, though he felt much relieved yesterday, with every hope of his recovery.

The best way to avoid accidents while hunting, is to carry the gun at half cock, and when getting over a fence, to hold it in one hand, grasping it about the middle, with the muzzle elevated.—Lou. Courier.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.—It is stated that within a week protested drafts to the amount of \$100,000 have been returned on the tobaccoists of Richmond by commission merchants in New York. The Richmond papers intimate that it is the intention of the manufacturers to hold meetings, and authorize the Banks to sue their agents upon each draft as it matures and not have them returned.—N. Y. Times, 17th.

St. Louis, Oct. 20. The St. Louis correspondent of the Republican says that the night after the election in Kansas a party of soldiers, encamped at Richmond, attacked the residence of Mr. Dolman, the Democratic representative from Nemaha county and member of the Constitutional Convention, broke the doors and windows, and treated Dolman roughly. Dolman's wife was immediately sent for, but not till after striking two down with his sabre, did the balance desist and retire to their quarters.

The same correspondent mentions to have seen a letter stating that Wm. U. Wilson, referred to in a Washington dispatch of yesterday, after having a rope tied around his neck, and a pistol presented at his head escaped from Salt Lake City.

DONIPHAN, K. T., Oct. 12. The following are the official majorities for Delegate to Congress: Ransom has in Leavenworth county 237, in Johnson 1,604 Bourbon 79, Don 18. Parrott has in Douglas county 1,495, in Shawnee 688, Richardson 126, Breckinridge 259, Anderson 191, Lyten 288, Coffee 182, Lynn 36.

When a lady sits down to the piano-forte, always volunteer to turn over the leaves. To be able to read music is of no consequence, as you will know that she is at the bottom of the page when she stops short. If you turn over two leaves at once, you will probably have the secret thanks of most of the company.

GOOD AS A BEGINNING.—John E. Thayer left three millions and a half of dollars. Chas. Lamb would have said—"A small sum to commence the next world with."

MARRIED. On Thursday evening, the 20th inst., by Elder G. B. Moore, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Leavenworth, Ky., Dr. F. H. Gison to Miss AMANDA J. WARDEN.

In Scott county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Geo. A. Gano, A. Kame H. Jones, a Ky., and Miss Mary, daughter of the late Edward P. Goss, of Louisville.

DIED. On Monday morning, 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. F. Bell, Franklin co., Ky., Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Rev. S. Ramsey Wilson, aged 10 years and 10 months.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

We are authorized to announce E. H. TOLLE, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. [Oct. 23—te.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. [Oct. 19—te.]

We are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. [Sept. 11—tf.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PAUERT as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate. We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly. Sept. 7—tf.

New Goods. R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call. Sept. 2, 1857—tf.

Youghiogeny Coal. 13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by July 1—tf. R. C. STEELE & CO.

Special Notice. We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month. June 8, 1857—tf.

NOTICE. WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, and the latest style of MEN AND BOYS HATS, which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors, and would be pleased to see them at our old stand, July 22, 1857—tf. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Expedition for Liberia. Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857. The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia. May 11, 1857—6m.

HAIR JEWELRY. WE WISH TO DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF OUR readers to the establishment of MADAM ZWICK, North-west Corner Fourth & Main sts., Cincinnati, FOR ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK, SUCH AS

Bracelets, Chains, Necklaces, Finger and Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Family Wreaths, Ladies Caps, &c., &c. For which she is constantly receiving the latest patterns from Paris. This kind of Jewelry is not only fashionable and beautiful, but valuable as keepsakes, if formed of the hair of a beloved friend, especially if such friend be "far o'er the sea" or in the spirit land. MADAM ZWICK has received the Premiums from all the Fairs for many years past. She invariably uses the Hair furnished by her customers for their orders, and warrants the gold to be of the best quality. Oct. 23—tdwilt.

CIGARS! CIGARS!! WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING, the largest and finest assortment of CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands: 6,000 "Queen," 10,000 Cinto Del Orion, 4,000 Belimita, 15,000 Jao. Butt, 4,000 Rio Honda, 5,000 Salvadorada Londres, 4,000 Crepito, 2,000 La Lovely Regalia, 3,000 La Prueba, 5,000 La Atalla, 4,000 Homagegold, 1,000 Bahama Y Barojab, 2,000 Eucgenia, 2,000 Eugenia, 4,000 La Sultana, 3,000 Regina, 3,000 Priode of the South, 2,000 Eucra, 2,000 Perla de las Antillas, 2,000 Antonia Garcia, &c. Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt customers at the usual time. Oct. 16, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!! WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 boxes Star of Richmond; 3 boxes Demassus Blades; 5 boxes Henry Clay; 2 boxes Old Hickory; 2 boxes Daddies; 6 boxes Natural Leaf; 15 boxes Various Brands; 8 packages Smoking Scafratti Tobacco; 2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers. Oct. 16, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS. WE have this day commenced receiving Fresh Baltimore Oysters, and will continue to receive them daily during the Oyster season by Express, and sold exclusively for Cash by Oct. 16, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

WILLIAM H. AVERILL. CHARLES KEARNS. AVERILL & KEARNS, DRUGGISTS, KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE.

They have just received a large and select supply of FANCY ARTICLES & PERFUMERY, INCLUDING SOME RARE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF GOODS WITH THE CELEBRATED

Frangipanni or Eternal Perfume, EITHER IN EXTRACT, SACRET SOAP OR POMADE. Oct. 14, 1857—tf.

\$5 Reward. TRAVELER from any place in South Frankfort, on Thursday last, a large WHITE COAT, marked with two silks on one ear and the other cropped. I will give the above reward to any one who will deliver her to me. Oct. 7, 1857—tf. MARIA J. CHURCH.

For Rent. THE BARBERS' SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel is for rent, from the first day of November next. Oct. 6, 1857—tf. D. MERRITT.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Woodford Circuit Court, we will sell to the highest bidder, On Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 1857, The splendid farm, (formerly James H. Shouse's) adjoining the town of Versailles, in Woodford county, Ky., containing about

430 ACRES OF LAND! ALSO, FIVE NEGRO MEN! A large quantity of elegant

House and Kitchen Furniture! A SPLENDID PLEASURE CARRIAGE! nearly new; Buggy and Horse; a fine Saddle Horse, a Jack; several work Mules; about

Thirty Head of Horses! amongst which are some good Brood and Work Mares 30 head of 2 year old Steers; 10 or 12 Milch Cows and Calves; Hens, Birds, &c. Hogs, Farming Utensils; Wagons and Gear; Corn in the shock and field; Barley in stack; between

600 and 800 Bushels of Cleaned Wheat! At the same time and place, we will sell TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, In Clifton, on the Kentucky River.

TERMS.—The personal property, including the negroes, will be sold on 6 months credit, for sums of \$20 or more; less than that amount cash in hand. Satisfactory security will be required before the removal of the property. The farm will be sold on the following terms: One-third in 6 months without interest; one-third in 12 months, with interest from date; and one-third in 24 months, with interest from date. Good and undoubted personal security will be required for each payment. A lien will also be retained on the land until the last payment is made; the notes for the land, as well as the personal property, to have the effect of judgments. The houses and lots in Clifton will be sold on 12 months credit. Notes, with good security, having the effect of judgments, will be required, and a lien will also be retained on the property until the payments are made. Sale to take place on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOEL B. TWYMAN, JESSE S. HOSKINS, Commissioners, Oct. 19, 1857—twtd. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

## ELEGANT STOCK OF FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

CHARLES B. GETZ'S, Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts., Frankfort, Ky.

(CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL find at my establishment, the most desirable selection of Men and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., Ever exhibited in this city.

My Goods have been selected with great care, and at prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or cheaper than any other house in the city. My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never excelled, and I invite the special attention of parents to this department.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article to suit among my stock. CHARLES B. GETZ, Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1857—tf.

House and Lot in Midway for Sale. BY virtue of a decree of the Woodford Circuit Court, rendered at the October term, 1857, I will sell as Commissioner at public sale, at the Court House door in Versailles, on Monday the 23d day of November next, being County Court day, a HOUSE and LOT in Midway, the property of Dr. Jas. A. Stover, son, deceased, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, equal payments with interest from date. The purchaser to give good security on the notes which will have the force and effect of judgments, and a lien retained on the property for purchase money. L. A. BERRY, Commissioner. Oct. 16, 1857—wtds.

Proclamation by the Governor. WHEREAS it has been made known to me, in the mode prescribed by law, that the seal of the Commonwealth has been deposited in the DEPOSIT BANK OF COVINGTON has been paid in accordance to law. Said Bank is the same as the one authorized to commence business as a Banking Institution according to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1857, and in the 66th year of the Independence of the United States. By the Governor: C. S. MORSEHEAD, MAJOR BROWN, Secretary of State.

Notice. PERSONS having Old Hair or Cotton Mattresses to renovate or made over, can have them done by leaving their orders at A. G. Cammack's Warehouse, Main Street. Charges moderate. [Oct

